and daughter of Mrs. Catherine Langton, of Marysville, aged 20 years and 22 days.

In San Francisco, Annette M., daughter of Mr. Samuel
A. Coapie, aged 10 years and 8 months.

In Sen Francisco, Mary Diel, daughter of V. Diel, aged
2 years that a weeks.

in son Francisco, Mary Diel, daughter of V. Diel, aged 2 years and 6 weeks. In San Francisco, Aug. 4, Lucy Eilen, daughter of Lehand E and Herricita Wakefield, aged 1 year and 8 days. At Mayyurille, Aug. 2, Kate, injant daughter of Joseph and Catherine He Bell, aged 6 months and 16 days. A fraghalit July 31, Affred H., eldest child of Mrand Mrs J. 8, Rowkes, aged 4 years.
At Eureks, July 30, Patrick McGarvey, aged about 80

years.

On June 2 1852, between Independence and Salt Lake Only, Mr. Perry Pike, aged about 25 years.

In San Francisco, Capt. Jas. Reynolds, a native of Alabama June of Phinade phina.) aget 39 years.

In San Francisco, of dysentery, Ruby Anna, daughter of the orge W. and Maria N. Miller, aged 1 year, 4 months and 12 days.

and 12 days.

At San Jose, Aug. 8, A. J. Yates, Esq., aged 54 years.

At Coviliand's Ranch, Hannah Whee house, aged 5

at McGillivray's Ranch, Trinity county, David Pottinger, a rative of Scotland, aged 34 years. In San Francisco, Aug. 18, Sarah, Caroline, daughter of Joseph L. and Mary Wade, aged 6 menths.

In San Francisco Ang. 18, Sarah' Caroline, daughter of Joseph L. and Mary Wade, aged 6 menths.

The Markets.

San Francisco. Ang. 19, 1856.—Flour.—Transactions to-day sum up equal to 970 bbis, domestic and 105 pkgs. Sastern flour. In jobbing lots: 1,250 half sacks Golden Gate, superflue and 150 qr sacks do. do. sold for export on private terms: 200 do Magnolia, 425 do. domestic and 100 do. Golden Gate, at \$5.00; 500 do. Alviso and 200 do. Oty Mills, at \$7.50; 400 do Magnolia, 425 do. domestic and 100 do. Golden Gate, at \$5.00; 500 do. Fowler's self-raising, at \$10; 50 bbis. Bexail and Gallegos, sold in lots, at \$15, 20 cases Suffolk Mills, at \$13.

Meal and Bran.—Sales of 1,000 lbs. California fresh ground comment at 5½; c; 25 bbis. sweet Eastern do., at \$9; 4 tons bran sold at \$27 50.

Wekart—The inquiry has been brisk and sales active, at the following range of heores:—Sales of 3,371 bags, in the following range of heores:—Sales of 3,371 bags, in sight lott. 1,000 bags sold to arrive, on private terms: 100 do. choice, at \$2 20 per 100 lbs; 400 do., at \$2 15, 50 do., at 22 c; 457 do. and 114 do. sold at 23 c; 200 do., at 22 c; 457 do. and 114 do. sold at 23 c; 200 do., at 22 c; 457 do. and 119 do. sold at 20; 200 do., at 22 c; 350 do. and 120 do sold at 20; 250 do., at \$2 c; 150 do. at \$1 97 ½.

Dara.—Sales of 250 bags, at \$2 17 ½.

Perarogs.—Sales of 250 bags, in six lots, at the following rates:—100 bags sold at 32 c; 600 do., 340 do., 100 do., and 50 do. at 21 ½c.

Ostors.—40 bags sold to seew California bayos at 8c., being the first sale of the season; 160 bags red at \$30.0; 50 do. white at 125c.

Bares.—31 of 56 bags as we California bayos at 8c., being the first sale of the season; 160 bags red at \$30.0; 50 do. white at 125c.

Bares.—31 of 56 bags as we California bayos at 8c., being the first sale of the season; 160 bags red at \$30.0; 50 do. white at 125c.

0 so, white at 12½c.

Hay -15 tons seid at \$20.

Penk.-100 half bbis, clear pork, very choice, sold at www.-Sale of 50 tierces hame, in brine, sold on terms

BOTTER.—100 firkins gold at 371/c.; 50 do. Oregon sold at 40c.

Botter.—100 firkins gold at 371/c.; 50 do. Oregon sold at 40c.

Spear.—300 bbls. croshed sold at 16s.

Almosts.—Sales at anotion of 125 kegs soft shelled at 45c; 25 kegs do. at 7c.

Orsters.—100 dozen Baltimore brands sold at \$7 50.

Thus.—200 puckages black sold at 371/c. per lb.

Paccus.—200 dozen fresh peaches, Baltimore brands,

v. -45 cases old Q brandy sold at auction at \$3 75 84.

Brians of Turpenine -200 cases and 50 do. sold at \$1

per gallon.
On. -20 jars China nut oli sold at nuction at 950.;
balance of the lot withdrawn. Names of the lot withdrawn.

FOWDER.—400 kegs blasting powder sold at \$6 per keg.

CANDES:—36 boxes good administrate sold at auction

News from Oregon.

MORE SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE SEAT OF WAR NORTH—VOLUNTEERS VICTORIOUS.

We are in receipt of Portland papers of the 2d of August, being saven days later.

From the Oregonica we learn that two more severe Indian battles have been fought since last accounts, in both of which the savages were vanguished by the volunteers, with pretty severe less on both sides. A correspondent writing to the Oregonical from head quarter in the Walls Walls Valley, under date July 28th, gives the following account of the fighting in that accident on: On the 6th of July Major Layton, with 142 men, con

on the 6th of July Major Layton, with 142 men, composed of the Washington and Oregon volunteers, set out in generated the commy up John Day's river, out did not overtake them until they reached the head waters of the Bartariver, where he came up with them on the 15th; but, octors the advanced guard saw even a single Indian, they free, killing two of the whites, John Esta and John Smith, both of Oregon, where they leave large families. The fighting was kept up the next day, being carried on in a rough canyon, the Indians occupying the hills, giving them every advantage, notwithstanding which between 50 and 40 of their number were killed, besides many wounded. One of the whites was also severely wounded. On the same day of the ergagement on Burat river, Doiner Shaw started for the Grand Ronde valley, with 11th men. On the 17th, he reached the Grand Ronde river, and found a large body of Indians encamped on the west side of it. He immediately attacked them, whon, after a short resistance, they find down the river, the volunteers pursuing them for eight or tan miles, until they can appear of the mountains, killing about forty of their number, and wounding many others. Forty or fifty high more particles of the states of the enemy were collecting and drying, were destroyed. Great quantities of powder and lead were taken, the sawages having, contrary to general belief, enough of these articles to carry on a war even for years.

Tot. Shaw lost three men, Win. Holmes, Win Irving and Win. F. Tooly, besides a number severely wounded. But the sawages have been se baddy why hey did to carry one a war even for years.

Tot. Shaw lost three men, win. Holmes, Win Irving and Win. F. Tooly, besides a number severely wounded. But the sawages have been se baddy why hey did to carry one, John Isay's, and several other tribes, which the Voiunteers chasticed as to mer, near the Oregon line. The New Perces, who had become much disaffected of late, and intended to join the hostic beans, it is thought will remain and even to hearing of t

The news from the Colville mines was rather favorable

The news from the Colville mines was rather favorable, one mas having come into the Dalles with \$1,500 in dust, two others, who had been there during the winter, made \$2,700. A party of fitteen was about leaving that point for these mines, under the Trevitt.

W. H. Pierson, the expressman, left the Dalles on the Int July, rode to St. Mary's, a distance of 600 miles, and returned on the 27th, travelling most of the time at night. He encountered a terrible hall st.rm on the Toucha, the stones averaging an hoch is diameter. It leated about two minutes, cutting one man badly on the head, throwing several from their horses, and causing a general tampede. Snow fell on the Bitter Root Mountains to the depth of three mades on the 17th of July.

The weather in Oregon has been excessively hot, with a prespect of continuance.

prespect of continuance.

The brig Francisco was taking in a large carge at Portland, and would sail in two or three days for this port.

Mr. S. C. Massett had just given a concert at Portland, which was largely rilended and gave great satisfied, which was largely rilended and gave great satisfied.

The bark Ocean filed had arrived with a tuil cargo, and was to sell in a few days for han Francisco.

The farmers were engaged in the midst of their harsets, which were turning out well. Morchants were
only a better business than usual at this season, there
aving been a good trace, both with the Valley and the

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Extensive Fire at Panama-Fatal Duck-Organization of the Legislature-Improvements by the Rathron's Company-Charges of the United States Against the Isthmus Apthorities Dread of Yankees Boundary Line between New Granada and Costa Rica From New Grapada we have files from Panama and

Aspinwall to the 4th of September. The Panama Herold of latest date has the following

The Panama Heroid of latest date has the following news summary:

About half past nine o'clock on the night of 28th August, a fre broke out is the store of Patrick Mullins, one of the old wooden houses on the Playa Prietta. Atome time it was thought that the entire Gienaga would be in flamen, and that the destructive element would sweep the whole Arrabal. It is impossible for us to compute the damage, but those who know best place it at \$50,000 or \$50,000. This is the second fire we have had to notice during our residence in Panama, both originated from sheer carelesaness and both from the same came, Patrick Mullins or some of his assistants was bottling aguardients by candle light; the liquor took fire, and hence the conflagration

On the afternoon of Friday, the 29th of August, a fatal duel took place at Corondu, near Panama, between two residents of Panama, named Jose Cells and Loronzo Teran, in which the latter received a ball in his head, causing instantaneous death. It appears that a unity difficulty between these persons had led Teran to demand satisfaction from Cells, which resulted in the duel as above

between these persons had led Toras to demand satisfaction from Cells, which resulted in the duel as above
stated.

The Legislature of Panama had met, all the members
being present. They would probably be some days in
deciding who is to fill the Government chair. Sr. Calvo
has now 4.7% votes of a majority in the State but the
lifax party are the strongest in the Assembly, and it is
therefore probable that the latter will be elected. The
supporters of Man have publicly given notice that the
Fabriga party (Calvo) will not, if elected, be allowed
to take his seat, in which case there will, very likely, be
a collision, and a general row a mong the two parties.
E. Mariana Arcsmena has been elected President pro-fromof the Assembly Sr. Urrotts Anmo. Vice President, Sr.
Figuerron, lesignado, Sr. Mateo Itarada, Secretary.
The cook of the loe brig Falestine, lying at Asyntwall,
had attempted to kill the course crew of that reased with
severe vounting, but fortunately none of them died
cook absenceded, and had not show been heard of.
The Panama Headd says.—On the arrival of the last
steamer from Carthagenz, we interned that the captum of
the brig labes, which left here on the 5th instant for
Sabanilla, had been there compelled to pay contound
dues, effor having been partially discharged at Santa
Marios, there receiving a certificate of clearance, having
come here, completed the discharge, received here a
certificate of clearance and then gone on to Sabanilla to
load. We understand the dues were paid under protest.
It is to be hopped her Britanic Majorty's screw steamer,
the Archor, which was at Carthagenz when the electronied, will strend to this matter before she comes this way.
We also hear it rumored that surveys are being mate by
the Panama Fairond Company, near Mount Hope borial
with there, the other day, we are told.

We hear it rumored that surveys are being mate by
the Panama Fairond Company, near Mount Hope borial
ground, with the intent of securing an ample supply of

The Aspinwall Courter of September 2 has the following news reports —h is stated hat Mr. Corwine enarges upon the Panama a stherities the chief cuipability of the terrible results of April 15—eattmates the damages at half a million of collars—urges the propriety and necessity of prompt retribution, and recommends the purchase of the State of Panama from the government of the republic. The vote for President, in Sunday last, in this city, stood thus—for Thomas C. Mosquera, 54, for M. Murtho Toro, 18

El Panamento of August 31, under the caption of "Alarmas" after arging the two parties in the Legislature to be cautions in their treatment of each other, and s:—Be it remembered that the eagle of the North hovers over our heads, and that his taions are reedy, in total disregard of international right, justice and morality, to selza us and to bind us to the trumphal but despotic car of Yankee rule."

It is stated that the humiday limits helmon New Carles.

international right, justice and moralty, to selze us and to bind us to the triumphal but despotic car of Yankee rule."

It is stated that the boundary limits between New Granada and Corta Bica, secured by General Herran, touches the Atlantic coast at Skota, eighteen miles west of Boca del Drago and Pt. Sarepta, which is the northwestern point of the Lagoos of Bocas del Toro, and nine miles from Bocas del Toro settlement—thus giving the whole of Bocas del Toro and Chiriqui Lagoons to New Granada, in lieu of half of which they have heretofore had.

We observe both in the Bogota and Pasama papers mention made of the fact that Venezuela has recently raised a standing army of ten theusand men, and these papers deprecate the measure strongly.

DUTCH CHARLEY'S REPUTED DOINGS AT PANAMA.

[From the Panama Hersit, Sept. 4.]

A passenger by the Shora informs us that C. P. Doane is swelling mightly big at Panae a. Doane went on board the Sonora the day she sailed, with alt the flash of his Montgomery street days, but dressed a little after the Granadian fashion, wearing a large Panama hat. He visited the vessel in company with a captain from a man of war lying at Panama and several other gentlemen. They drank wine together in the cabin.

We cut the above article from a San Francisco paper, in order that we may give it a most unquishted denial. The only man-of war in part is the St. Marys, whose commander is Captain Esiley, well known and deservedly respected on the coast, and could never even in the minar of ovil thinkers have been connected with such a man as "Dutch Charley," and that he ever visited any vessel in company with Captain Esiley and any gentieman in hemanama, we must unequivocally deny.

Since the above was written, Captain Bailey has, as he should do, denied any acquaintance with the individual alluded to. We truct that this denial will, in justice, be copied in the California and Estern papers.

At the mess house of the Pan ma Railroad Company, Panama, August 24, of disease of the liver, hard Orollivier, (

On board the steamer Bolivia, on the voyage from Pasma to Guayaqui, of dysentery. Mr Samuel Baum of Maryland, United States.

On Thursday, August 28, at the hospital of the Panama Railroad, at Asplawali, Mr Richard Wall, of New York a native of England, aged about 28 years. Mr Wall was first mate, and in charge of the ship John Cumming, lying at anctor in the port of Asplowali.

AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Walker Blockade-Army Movement in Nicaragua-Cost Rica and Guatamal Advancing Against the New President.

Advancing Against the New President.

[From the Parama Hersid, Sept. 14.]

The British steamer the brings us a copy of a most extraordinary degree, issued by Prevident Waiker, by which he orders that all the ports of Central America, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, excepting those of San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Ser, which are allowed to remain open on account of the passenger travel, shall be considered under blockade.

How General Walker intends to enforce his decree, not having a single vessel in his dominions, is a mystery to us; but we presume his object is, to get up a prevaleer ing expedition to California and New Orioans, and selter all the South American vessels which he may find trading along the coast. This will be one way of raising the wied; and supporting his government, but we suspect, it will prove a rather risky one.

The Reyal West India Mail steamer Dep arrived at As pinwall on the 21st of August, from Greytown, with dates to the 1sth uit.

President Walker's prospects are not, from appearances, growing brighter, and if report can be relied on, his fate is now soon to be decided by a battle. We learn that he

to the 18th uit.

President Walker's prospects are not, from appearances, growing brighter, and if report can be relied on, his fate is now soon to be decided by a battle. We learn that he has had a quarrel with Mr Manning, the British Gonsul at Realejo, and actually dismissed him from office, and appointed some one else to act in his stead, until the intitude government appoints another Consol. The General, so report says, has advised the British government of the step he has taken. We expect soon to hear that he has declared war against Greet British.

[Correspondence of the Panama Herald.]

I beg to inform you that the Royal Mail measurer Dec, Capt. Wookcott, arrived at Panama at noon this day. The news from Granada contains cothing of superstance. When we left the river boats were hearly expected, with the California passengers.

The rollowing rumors were current on shore, but must be received with extreme caution:—

Guatemain is sail to be advancing with 4,000 men under Carren, and Costa Rica has notified her intestion of again rying her for une under the same commander. Rivas will holds his position at Loon with 700 men, and is fortificial to suppose. If deserters are to be believed, walker's position at the present is very critical, to say the least. The Earsh measures he has adopted towards the whites fighting with him has rendered him distanted to them as a commander. Providous and money were both coarce at Gracada. Walker tried a senior officer, of the name of Tullaya, a Nicaragulan, for treason, and shot him; he belonged to the Rivas party.

The American steamer Cabawba, Captain Bullock, arrived at Greytown on the 18th, with dates from New York to the 5th inst. She brought 270 passengers and ten artillery men for General Walker.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The steamer Bolivia, Captain Henry Wyld, reached Panama on the 21st of August, bringing dates from Valpemonth, with twenty one passengers, and over one hundred Amongst the passengers were:-Mr. C. Kainschmidt,

J McNuity, G. Clements, P. Petrovits, Win. Robinson, Theodere Russ, G. B. Giover, Cart. McNeil, J. Thom, John Farmer and son, Santiago Prets, Carlos Boli i Amigo, Mocre and Ignatio Goni.

The news from the Southern Coast possesses little or no

CHILE.

CHILE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC—UNANTROUS FOR MENTY—FURITY SCIENCE—REWARD OF SHIREST TAILING—CUSTON DUES—BARROADS—PURITY QUEST—MARSETS

In chile the elections were going on, but so far there had only been one vote against the return of D. M. Montt as President of the republic.

A society had been established to Santiago for promoting peoble instruction, and other schools were endowed by the government. A statue was about being erocted to the eminent Chilma historian, abbs Molina.

It had been decreed that all merchandize introduced from the Argentine republic, and deposited in the Valparaiso Custom House, after 10th May, was to be exemptified duty, as expressed in the new treaty.

The treaty of friendship and commerce with Sardinia had been considued.

A project to construct a railroad from Conception to Talcahuano, by Luis Cousino, was about being submitted to Congress. The works on the Valparaise Railroad were actively going on.

Congress. The works on the varparame Railroad were actively going on.

The republic was very tranquil. Business is not brish, arrivals being limited; prices generally steady. Flour is quoted, for 200 fbs. \$16.60; copper, per qql., is bars, \$21 80; corn., per fanega, \$4.75.

Freights—For England, £4s £4 10s.; Hamburg, £4 15s. £4 16s.; France, 110f. a 115f.; United States, \$22 x \$23; Australia, \$20.

PERU.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION STILL IN SESSION—ANDRY POLITICAL PERLING—A PERUVIAN VILINGERS EXPERITION SPOREN CHAPTERING REPORT.

From Peru we learn that the National Convention prolongs its sessions without any success; that the country is far from ratisfied with its constitutional labors, and that a very excited and angry political feeling prevailed amongst the people.

Government was considerably alarmed on account of the Peruvian reingees' runored expedition, which, it was raid, they were preparing in Chile, and which had lately acquired a semblance of reality, the Peruvian Elimiter, Sestor Zegarra, having sent from Valparaise the steamer Fosioro, with despatches to his government, stating that Generals Echenique, Lafuente, and others, had easied to the Peruvian coasts, in order to head a reaction which was to take place there. Deputy Cavero had attempted to vention.

From Arica and Acultuse we have the following com-

From Arica and Aquique we have the following com

From Arica and Aquique we have the following commercial advices:—
Commercial operations during this month (July) have been extensive. The market has been well stocked with merchandine by the last importations, and considerable sales have taken place. Besides this, all fears of disturbances in Bolvist had consect, and speculators had acquired great confidence. During the last day importations had taken place in the John Marshal, from the United State: Corroo del Sar, Pacifico, Virginia, Maria Luisa and Maria Isabel, from Valparaiso and Chilean ports.

ports.
The exports from Iquique have been during the mouth
of May so follows.—To France, 37,508 tons salipetre, to
Regiand, 15,240 do ; 60 Hamburg, 10,158. Total, 52,710
ons.

toes.

Fix ships were taking cargo, and had already 40.000 form on board. This port advances daily, and the ship ping of saltpetre is easier since the fever has completely disappeared.

The opening to commerce of a new bay named Junio was gooken of. It is situated between Pasagua and Mejillones, and nearer to the saltpetre beds.

BOLIVIA. Nothing new has occurred in this republic. There has been a rich discovery of gold diggings in the river Choquemata, which were beginning to produce some sensation in the country. The country was tranquil.

News from Anstralia.

GOLD PECEIPT AND MINT ISSUES PLOUR MARKETS
-STRAM POSTAL ROUTE TO ENGLAND.
By way of Parama we have news from Melbourne,
Ametrale, to June 4, and from Sydney, New South Wales,

The Arabia, at Hallfax from Liverpool, had Melbourne Heras of June 10, but the intelligence was not so full as that received by the George Law.

By drey commercial advaces, of June 7, say—The amount of gold issued by the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint during the week ended on 6th, has been 20,000 half revereigns. The amount of gold dust imported into the same establishment during the week for the purpose of

coinage has been 1,698 ounces. The Western Escort arrived on the morning of 6th inst. at the Colonial Freuery, and delivered of gold dust 1,112 onnose, 15 dwis, 12 grs. The flour market is dull, and without alteration in price. Fine flour is quoted £25 per ton; seconds £23. Brandy, 13s. 6d. a 14s. Rum, 30 o. p. 5e. 6d. a 5s. 9d. Hams are in demand at 1s. 5d. a 1s. 6d., the latter dull of eale. Rice 25s. per bag. At Sydney, from 1830 to 1840, the imports were gradually hecrasing, from 46 to 80 per cent on the total. From 1841 to 1851 the imports were gradually decreasing from 52 to 30 per cent on the total. Since the gold discovery, from 1852 to 1855, the imports during this period ranged with 28 per cent average on the total. At four Phillip the imports in 1839 ranged with 4 per cent on the istal. Little in 1840 ranged with 8 per cent on the total. Since the gold discovery, from 1852 to 1855, the imports during the period ranged with 37 per cent average on the total.

Respecting steam postal communication with the mother country, we learn from the Melbourne Argus that the route via Diego Garcia was the most popular.

Cricket.

UNITED STATES.

This match was concluded on Friday, in favor of the Uni'et States eleven, with nine wickets to go down. Some cithe best players of the Canadian eleven were put out for small scores, especially in the first inning and several of their men were run out, particularly in two doubtful decisions of the ampire in their second innings-Mr. Ga'e, especially, being very generally considered by the specialors as baving been given out wrongfolly. Their bowlers, although very good, are not equal to the inevitable Cuyp, to whom is mainly attributed the and cess of the United States eleven. The Canadian eleven as a whole, are decidenly the best bats, and all are mo but there was certainly a more than ordinary display o ering, Boulibee and Lousada were at the wickets. hat ramed gentleman is a captain in the 9th Regt. B. A. the Crimea who first entered the Regan, on the 18th of June, 1855. On the United States side, Wright, Weby, Wailer and Higham batted very steadily in the first innings, and Senior and Gibbs made quite a brilliant display their innings being helped very decidedly the state of the ground on the first day, is consequence of the storm of wird and rain, and the slip pery state of the ground and ball; it speaks for the when it is seen that four of the best wickets were dow for the first 26 runs, and during and after the rain, for loss of two more wickets; when the play stopped for the day, 89 runs were placed on the score; and on the fo lowing morning Gibbes and Higham, who had made the most of the score on the first day, and the two remaining wickets were put out for 22 rens; so that it was likely as Mr. Pickering observed whist giving up the trophy of victory—"the cricket bail"—that but for the rain the as Mr. Pickering observed whitst giving up the trophy of victory—"the cricket bail"—that but for the rain the victory might have been with the Canadians. Bingham, Bariow and Sharp, played very nicely in the 2d innings. Bariow is the best itrg stop we have seen to some time, and is a firshed batter. During the two days there could not have been less than seven or eight thousand spectators present, and on the second day especially, great numbers of ladies were present, who siled the tenism of the ground. The celebrated Braity took a photographic view of the seens, taking in the win deet the cricket ground, with the Canadian eleves in the very act of playing cricket, whitst fielding against two of the United States bathinen, and the eminence called Fox Hill, which was also covered with spectators. Mr. Pickering, the General of the Canadians in presenting the bail to the United States eleven, expressed himself on behalf of the Canadians in presenting the bail to the United States eleven, expressed himself on behalf of the Canadians, highly granied with the reception they had not with, and reped there might always be an annual match between the two countries, and that the next one might win the next ball. Three cheers were then given for the Canadians with a hearty good will, and a tiger thrown in, which was returned hearthly by the defeated party. Mr. Tower, on behalf of the United States eleven, and regretted that to account of the find himself highly pleased with their victory, and the great pleasure they had on receiving a visit from his honor the Lord Major of Toronto, who had socied as impressor the distinguished position he fitted, but also on account of the distinguished position he fitted, but also on account of the distinguished position he fitted, but also on account of his character as a cricketer and gentleman. The occasion has been one in the cricketing world which has never hean equalled in the United States before.

Example

Example

Example

Example

Lord Inning

**Parsons b. Rar

Parsons b. Barkor. 3 b. Cuyp.

Parsons b. Barkor. 3 b. Cuyp.

Heward rub out. 4 b. Cuyp.

Hardinge b. Cuyp. 3 run out.

Gale b. Barker. 0 run out.

John b. Barker. 0 run out.

John b. Barker. 0 run out.

John b. Barker. 0 Bet out.

Pekering b. Cuyp. 4 c. Gibes b. Cuyp.

Jexter b. Cuyp. 2 b. Cuyp.

Bouttbee b. Fenior. 16 b. Cuyp.

Philipotts b. Cuyp. 4 run out.

Draper not out. 5 b. Cuyp.

byes 9, l. b. 4, wide 1. 14 bye 4, l. b. 4, wide 1e.

pier I. b. w., b. Har-

Total.

The umpire for Canada was Mr. Robinson, the May of Teronto, and for the United States, Mr. Wheaterest, Newark, N. J.

Supreme Court-In Chambers.

IMPOSTANT QUESTION RELATIVE TO THE CUSTODY OF A YOUNG LADY.

A few days ago one Archibald Chalwick, of this city sued out a writ of habear corpus, before Judge Celrke compelling Mrs. Wilhelmina Hallett of No. 152 Sec Thirtieth street, of this city, to produce the body of Sa Intrieth street, of this city, to produce the body of Sirah Chadwick, or by whatever name sho may be called before the Court, with the cause of unlawful decention for. In the petition of Mr. Chadwick, he sets forth that he is the lawful father of this girl Farah, who he says is eleven years old, and that some years ago he having lost his wire, placed his little girl in the care and keeping of Mrs. Hallett, but that now he has got married again and has a baby, he wants said varah, which Mrs. Edilett retues to give up. Mrs. Hallett in her return to the win next forth; that eleven years ago she being a married we man and having no children, was desirous of adouting a child to hang up as her own; and that a sister of Sir. Chadwick, then a boarder in her house brought to ber this child, then about three years old, and stated to her this child, then about three years old, and stated to her this in her brother had no means of supporting said child, he Chaving at the name time two other child and adopt it as her own; that chortly after this Mr. Chadwick cailed himself and agreed with Mrs. Hallett that she should take the child and named it, by his approval, withelmias Hallett, by which name it has ever since been called and known; that after the child ha been with her some three or four years Chadwick came to her house and hoarded for some time, and that he has a her own exponse childed and educated the child, and attended strictly to the more it came to the child, and at waded strictly to the more it came to be the child, and are desired and educated the child, and at waded strictly to the more it came to the child, and a the own exponse childed and educated the child, and at waded strictly to the more at the content of the more at the child as here and exponse childed and educated the child, and at waded strictly to the more at culture. reb Chadwick, or by whatever name she may be

clothed and educated the child, and allessed strictly to the moval culture.

Judge Bonaevelt took up the case and examined one winees on the part of the petitieser, whose tenimony seemed almed at making the child but eleven pears old, whilst the confusion of dates rather went to show that she must be about fifteen years old. Some further testimony was subsequently taken on the part of the respondent, which in the main supported the return of Mrs. Hallett to the writ. On motion of Mr. D. D. Taylor, commel for Mrs. Hallett, and by consent of Mr. Russell, for Mr. Chadwick, the further hearing of the case was to aster a decided, from day to day, commencing on Monday alternoon. The girl is in daily attendance in court, and looks very sweetly, appearing to be full lifteen years of age.

SINGULAR CASE OF MONOMANIA—A MAN STARVING BRESHET O DEATH BY THE PRINCEDON OF SPERTS—The Layton (Oblo) Gascie details a very remarkable instance of monomania, which has just been terminated in that city, in the case of Boy. Joshus Upona a Universalist clergyman, who died at 12 o'clock, last Sunday night. He has lived in an almost skeleton condition, acstaining from nourishment for fifteen, twenty, and even thirty days, in succession. He has maintained and believed that he did this under the direction of "the aprint," who promised by this course of discipline to develope him into a more extraordinary "medium" than lass bitherto been known. He lived under the impression that hundreds of disembodied spirits were constantly talking with him, directing him, encouraging, robusing him, prescribing weathe abould cat, what he should say, foreteiting every my the least change in his physical condition, and punishing him severely when he refused to act in accordance with their directions.

him severely when he refused to act in account their directions.

The Genetic says:

Professedly by their information, he pointed out with singular accuracy many of the symptoms that would manifest themselves in his own case, sometimes for weeks before they actually occurred. With limbs hardly larger than an infant's, unable to rise from his bed, and frequently suffering exquisite tortures, yet, supported as he said by the "spirits," he exhibited the most extraordinary hope, cheer's ness and enthusiasm. The "spirits" occutantly agained to him that he should recover to fulfil his mession; to afford a wonderful specimen of a spiritually developed man, and to procisim the truth to a world supic to doubt and unbelled. In this the "spirits" were relatiken, but there is not the slightest reason to doubt Mr. Upwor's sincerity. Though the victim of what seems to us a del. slow, he wan, we have reason to be lieve, an honest and good man.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

The Liberty of Speech in Saltimoer, OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Валтиони, Sept. 12, 1856. BALTIMORE, Sopt. 12, 1856.

Breaking up of a Premont Meeting by the Democratis—
Shameful Treatment of Mr. Corcoran, the President of the Meeting.

A most disgraceful a Tur occurred last evening at the

Temperance Hall, in this city. their room, in Gay street, where all favorable to their

Cause and the election of Col. Fre nont were invited. §

The meeting consisted of a cut one hundred persons, good and true citizens. Their address to the people of the United States was duly read and adopted, but further proceedings considered very important by the company were prevented by the intrusion in their rented rooms of a viokat and infuriated mob. Finding themselves un ing, and quietly permitted the gentlemen of the mob to have their way. They yelled and ground considerably and appeared to be highly delighted with their exploit of intrucing into a private spartment and ejecting by vio their number and determination evinced that they had the power to carry out their designs, be they what they

the power to carry out their designs, be they what they might. This was, however, only a prejude to the after performance, the mob only waiting or re-assembling octaide the bouse for further mischief.

Mr. Corcoran, the President of the meeting, came out into the street shout haif an hour after the meeting adcorpted, and was immediately set upon by the mob, first the groads and bisses, followed by a series of violent assembles, he walking during the time steadily toward his home, and behaving with that perfect econess and compense that belongs to a brave man who has made up his mind for the worst consequences. Resistance was out of the question, as there were at least five hundred against one.

against one.

He had some friends, however. One of the opposing He had some friends however. One of the opposing party, to his praise be it spoken, came to his rescue on one side. (feeling, no doubt, asnamed of the conduct of his associates) and on the other Col. Wm. E. Coale, a member of the resublican party, shood by to defend an unoth-noting fellow citizen against his furious and ruthless assailants.

Mr. Corcoven was, however, badly handled and beaten, his coat form off, and his pockethook stolen.

This is the way that cur democrate maintain and administer the right of freedom of speech and action.

PRISE DISCUSSION PROFIBITED—MOS RULE AMONGUER.

en his coat forn off, and his pockethock stolen.

This is the way that eur democrets maintain and administer the right of freedom of speech and action.

FREE DISCUSSION PROFIBITIO—MOB RULE AMONGTHE BUCHANANTES AND FILLMORE KNOW NOTHINGS—A FREMONT MRETING BROKEN UP.

[From the Bultimore Sin, Sept. 12.]

This association held a meeting last evening at the Ten perance Temple; and in the absence of the Frest lent Mr. Shas Hawley, on motion of Mr. Wm. Gannison, Mr. F. S. Corcorat was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. E. Ceale Jr., was selected as secretary pro tem.

Mr. William Gunnison, from a committee appointed to report an address to the republicans of this State, substituted can address to the republicans of this State, substituted can address to the republicans of this State, substituted on the constitution and the Union and of their adhesion to free solliem in territories admitted; declaring the repeal of the Missouri compromise to be a breach siaso declared that the charge made against them of being in savor of abcliftonism was unjust and unfounded, as they held the opinion that the emacupation of the slave would tend to render his condition worse, and fatal to the black tase, unless the government rhould take at the black tase, unless the government rhould take anotherly to be preparant with difficulty, by causicy a monopoly of the soil in the slave States, and their truncial to subjugate the rights and interests of the non-slaveholder to the slave owner. The Kanasa act t denounces as a fraud, and also denounces the admitstration for employing the government treops in the civil war existing in that Territory, as the address a large number of persons who has assembled in the roots and arounds door centred some slight confusion by crowding and aughter, when a Mr. Meredith, well known as a Sunday street pressure, passed down the room to them and commenced leaven and these cause. This was succeeded by level laughlor, as plause and bisses; and three cheers of the roots and countries to the roots produced by the c

lecked up.
From those concerned in the meeting we learn the as

ociation had determined upon presenting an electora ticket in this State, and that the names of those selector sere to have been announced at this meeting.

The Sun further says:—It will seem by a report of the

The San nother says—them seem by a report of the proceedings in another column, that the proposed meeting of the "republicars" was interrupted and broken up and injust night by persons who has intraded upon the party, evidently for that purpose, and that gross personal indimities were inflicted upon the most prominent individuals of the meeting. We can only obstancterize such proceedings as disreputable, and unworthy of a people who profess to honor the freedom of speech.

The recerded proceedings of the party centain bothing obsoxious to the civil rights of others; and however objectionable may be the political sentiments of these people to the masses of our citiarus, there can be no justification for a rude, lawless and unbecoming a demonstration as that of last night. We have no idea that republication in Saltimore can possibly do more than betray its way weakness and absurdity; and such an assault upon as that of last night does vasity more harm than republicanism in Maryland can ever effect.

The Political Riot in Baitimore

The Political Riot in Beitimore

[From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 15.]

A most terrible riot took place yesterday afternoon about six o'clock, on Light street, in the vicinity of Waren street, which resulted is the instantity killing of one man, and the wounding of some twenty others, a namber of whom are supposed to be mortally injured. The particulars of this and aftair, so tar as we could ascertain them amid the attendant excit ment, from the systement of parties living upon, the street and at the spot where the riot occurred, was, that about four o'clock in the afternoon, as the American clubs known as the Rip Rapa and awar pancags were passing the correct had some words with them, when one in the line struck him and kneeks J him down, upon which nanother of the party three a brick is to the line. A number of them here left the line in pursuit of this boy, who ran and took refuge in the Seventeenth Ward Hrune of James Clark, on the correct of Light and Little Chrech streets, and upon the pursuers entering a fight took place between them and some parties in the barroom, which resulted in the party in pursuit of the bey being driven oid, when the whole procession moved off. At about six o'clock they scale returned, when the rist which resulted so seriously look place, the statements as to who made the stack being so contradictory that we could not reliably learn from whence it proceeded. In an instant thereafter a rapad discharge of dreamal took pace from both parties, and was continued some ten or afteen minutes.

The person killed was named Hare, who lined in the western section of the city, a wood sawer, and at the time was engaged in sawing wood on Warner street, taming the first which resulted as one parties in the leaves a wife and notantily expired. An inquest was held over his remains at the Southern district police station by Corner Benson, and a vordict rendered that he came to his death by shooting at the name of a line could accentain isst night, though there are a number of others who were seen to

through his right arm. His injuries are not deemed dia-gercus.

John Jones, a young man aged about 21 years, re-siding on Light street extended, was dangerously stabled in the breart and severely beaten with clubs. His feared his injuries will result latally.

Charles Branzan, who resides on Light street, near Manus mery, received a painful wound in the neck from back-bot. eck-bot. Zacharias Gould received a slight flesh wound in the

Zacharias Gould received a slight flesh wound in the breast.

John Carter, residing on Williamson's alley, was wound led, near the knee.

John Carter, residing on Williamson's alley, was wounded in the face and upon the left wrist by shot.

Edward Crouch, a lad, residing on Montgomery street, near Charles, was shot in, the arm, the ball passing through above the clow.

Samuel E. Gano, from Cincinnati, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, and was passing at the time, was crippled by a ball lodging in his left ankle. He was taken to the Southern police station and received surgical aid.

Inniel Spedden, residing on Heurietta street, between Light and Charles, was shot in the shoulder. It is thought the ball has passed downwards into his stomach, the physician being unable to find it. He lies is great agony, and it is thought his injuries will prove fatal.

Frederick Hangsond, a young man, regiding on Mont

gemery street, between Charles and light, received some twenty buckahot in different parts of his body. His injuries are not dangerous.

Michael Mrrahall received two wounds—one in the leg and another in his throat—neither of which, however, is deemed as dangerous.

A young man named Culley, residing on Montgomery street, hear Light, received a painful ball wound in one of his legs.

A majority of those wounded were not participating in the aftray, but were attracted to the vicinity of the moles by the bring. The wounded were attended—some at the southern station bones and others at their rest-dences—by Ors. Benson, Brown, Johnson, Battsell, Dunbar and Hungerford, who were prompt in their attendance and did all in their power for the relief of the suf-terers.

ance and did all in their power for the relief of the suf-terers.

During the evening efficers Hough, Vancant, Faylor and Allen arrested John Carter and John Hartlove, two of the wounded, upon the charge of fitting muskets, and each upon suspicion of baving fired the shot which killed Hare. An examination took place before Justice Webb, at the Southern Police station, Frederick Pinckney, Esq., being in attendance on the part of the State. Testimony was adduced as to their both having fired in the direction of the murdered man. Thomas Micon slao testified to John Eartlove baving fired the shot which struck him in the face. They were both fully committed to answer at Court.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as we could learn:—

KILLED. William Jones. John Hare, William Jones.

WOESPEO.

J. T. Caulk, dangerously,
Mrs. Caulk.
Marcellus Booze,
F. Albright, dangerously, George Lawrence, George Lawrence,
John Carter,
John Bartlove,
David Sanks,
J. Jones, dangerously,
Themas McCoe,
F. Parker,
D. Spedden, dangerously,
Officer Chambers,
Sewelt.

Polities in Pennsylvania.

OUR MECHANICSBURG COURSEPONDENCE.

MECHANICSBURG, Combesiand Co., Pa., Sept. 11, 1856.

Political Statistics of Cumberland County—Progress of Combes County—Progress of County—Progress Republican Party—The Probable Democratic Majority in the County at the approaching Election, de., de.

This village, nine miles distant from Harrisburg, is prettily located, and contains a population of sixteen ordred inhabitants. The general aspects of the place are those of thrift and industry. Its business, it is stated is largely on the increase, and the number of new build-logs being erected would seem to indicate its general prosperity. In addition to the usual variety of public buildings in villages of its size and description, four large manufactories have recently been instituted, and are no s

employment to quite a large number of operatives.

This county contains full seven thousand voters, and in he Presidential contest of 1852 rave to the whigs 2,878 votes, and to the democrats 5,188 votes-the aggregate being about 1,000 less than the estimated strength of a full and entire poll, and exhibiting a democratic ratjority of 310 votes. This was anterior to the introduction of snow Nothingsum which, being sub-quently imaginated, became very popular, and controlled, for a time, the policial destines of the county, as was exemplified in the decision of Canal Commissioner in the year 1855, the American or fosion vote being 2,000, and the democratic 2009. Since 1855, however, the American party has loss much of its zeal and intensity, and a general apathy now seems to pervade its entire ranks, as is evidenced in the fact that its humerous Councils but seldom and irregularly meet, and the present actual membership in the work of conjecture rather than the statement of any properly avoiched statistics. The new element is political, to withe question of slavery extension—has operated a very great disaster to its integrity, and seems to have converted the majority of its membership into zealous republicates. Fusion here is popular, and there are but few exceptions to its general approval.

The present incumbent in Congress, the Hon, Mr. Todd, has been nominated for re-election by the apposition, and Ir. All lass been relected by the democracy as his opponent.

Both parties are sanguine, but the indications are deal eing about 1,000 less than the estimated strength of a

Both parties are sanguine, but the indirections are decisive as to the success of the democracy.

The weather, oppressive as any day in August last, was greatly ameliorated by a fine shower of rain at noon today. OUR HARRISBURG CORFESPONDINCE.

HARRISTER, Fono., Sept. 11, 1888.

The Republican Gathering in Harrisbury - Governor Ford's Speech, etc.

The republican meeting, held this evening, and addressed by Governor Ford, was the impelling motive for my return to Harrisburg, as I was solicitous to witacou be demonstration, which had for some days been in the course of preparation. An acquaintance of the Governor's, I was in a train of free and familiar conversation with him when the committee visited his room to escape him to the Court House, and being politely invited, I then availed myzelf of this, the first opportunity that had presented itself, to hear in estense this champion of repub

beanism.
On entering the Court House, we descried a well ordered audience, numbering some 300 or 400 persons—the full extent of its capacity—in eager expectation of his ar rival, which was hailed by three most enthugasted cheers, and followed by some appropriate music from a band procured for the secucion. Order being restored, he ascended the rostrum, and for the space of two hours addressed the assemblage in a stylboth unique and effective, exciting alternately the mirth and enthusisem of his auditory, apparently, to the high est pitch. As an orator-a poisshed orator-the Gover-nor would not possibly rate very high, but as a good and effective talker, abounding in appropriate and indicrous anecdete, few men that I have met with are as well pre-

effective talker, abounding in appropriate and indicrous anecdote, few men that I have met with are as well prepared to expitivate the masses, and to exert so wide apread an influence and power.

His opening remarks were emirently conciliatory to the Americans, to which Order he yet professed allegance, being a recognized member at his home and in four standing, notwithstanding his present advocacy of Fremont. He argued that it has sustaining him he esche well seen of the districtive principles or tenets of that party and that if Filimore's prospects were as bright and cheering, he would as cheerfully sustain him, his sole purpose being to defeat the Fierce Buchanan dynasty, expel if from power, and in its lieu institute a more honert and national administration of the government. To this end he maintained that a corridal union, founded upon just and proper concessions and compromises would secure the object. Not such a compromise, he remarked, as a sister of his once proposed, who was zealous to effect the union of all the churches, and consolidate them into one, to make her religion the basis of the settlement, because she thought it was a little nearer to the truth than any of her neighbors; but such a compromise as would insure equal advantages to all. He counseled the republicans net to be too exacting, and as the electroment of the powers that he "was the grand motive power in the process that he "was the grand motive power in the present unparalelled uprisings of the ecopie, he would advise the equal employment of every opposing agency in effecting it—"a half load being better than no bread at all."

His review of the statesmanship of Buchanan was exceedingly humorous and effected enthusiastic applaume, and his appeals in behalf of free white men, free white hear, here white has no bread at all."

His review of the statesmanship of Buchanan was exceedingly humorous and effected enthusiastic applaume, and his appeals in benefit for evaite men, free white his man his appeals in because of the cusuity of Pe

mont.

To morrow I leave for the county of Perry, from which point I propose to continue my letters.

OUR PRINT TOWNSHIP CORRESPONDENCE.

PENN TOWNSHIP, Pn., Sept. 12, 1858.
Political Statistics of Perry County—Factors of the Anti-Democratic Elements-The Old Line Whige Going Our en masse, to the New Movement, do., do.

The two villages of Penn Township and Petersburg, to

Perry county, separated by the Susquehauns river, contain jointly a population of eleven hundred inhabitants.

The general aspect of both places is exceedingly dull, and but little business appears to be transacted. In the former village, the Duncannon from works—the only ones now in being in the county—are operated by a considerable number of men, and give something like his and spirit to its denizens, who otherwise would lead an oppressively quiet and monotonous existence. The latter village abounds in churches, exhibiting the religious iendencies of its residents, who are liberal enough to sustain five different theological establishments. in other respects, Potersburg, somehow or other, im-presses the stranger, on his first visitation, with the idea that, by some strange fertuity, two Sandays have met orether, and have dispensed to its inhabitants an unusua

degree of leisure and idleness.

Penn county is divided into 26 election districts, and he estimated to contain 3,800 independent electors, when its whigs pelled 1,415, and the democrats 2,150, exhibiting a democratic majority of 746. In the State election of

whigs pelled 1,418, and the democrate 2.150, exhibiting a democratic majority of 746. In the State election of 846, know Nothingism, constituting in the interior a new and potent political element, the majority was lost to the democracy and transferred to the instinct, who carried the county by 207 votes, exhibiting a gain of 958 votes. It is due to the truth, however, to make the statement, that during the latter election, 14 Councils were in active operation, and were constituted of an aggregate membership of nearly two throusand persons, and that these same Councils—professing yet to be in the land of the living—exhibit no certain indications of a healthy vitaity. In a word, that generally these private meetings have been almost abandoned, and reliance is new had rather upon their past numbers and achie vements than any positive knowledge of their present power and force.

The regrequention exerts here, if not a controlling, at least a very potent influence, and the fusion of all the elements of opposition to Pierce. Buchanasism appears to be a popular movement, the foreign Protestants, who have allowed the succession of the democracy, and will, in all probability, asstain it.

Some changes, it is stated, have also occurred in the old line whig faction, a few giving the preference to the democracy, whilst the nosh attength, "body, boots and breaches," has gone over to fusion.

The centest will be a close one, and the probabilities olerarly lean to the success of the combined opposition.

To morrow I have for the county of Juniata, and will write you from Mittlin.

The War in Kansas.

The War in Kansas.

PARTICULARS OF THE ATTIOR ON OSSAWATOMIE BY ONE WHO ESCAPED.

[From the Rechester Democrat, Sept. 12.]

Having heard that one of the four men who were taken prisoners by Atchison's forces at Ossawatomie, Kansas, on the Soh of August last, and compelled to abandon the Territory, on pain of death, was a former resident of this city, and had reached town, we produced an interview with him, and are able to give a version of the battle, and preceding ard succeeding events, from one who was a participant therein. The name of this man is Joseph H. Morey, and he resides with his brother in-law, Mr. Lawton, in Gardiner Park. He went from this place to Kansas two years ago the present month, in company with his father, grandmosher and a brother. Previous to this, he had been upon the high seas, and had then recently returned from a voyage to the coast of Africa. It was the intention of this party to take up claims and become residents of Kansas. But the grandmostner baving oled shortly after they reached the Territory, the lather and brother returned to Orleans county, near Holley. Our informant took up a claim of the party of the coast seems seventeen miles from Ossawatomie, and put in a few crops. When the troubles began, however, he united with others of the free State settlers for sale defence and to protect the settlements from the roving bands of Misseurtaus and Georgians, who were constantly deprecating upon property and making bloody threate-gainst tun free State men. Morey, during the past few weeks, has belonged to a corps of Vigilants, whose daily it was to look out for attacks upon exposed settlements, was to look out for attacks upon exposed settlements, when a belonged to a corps of Vigilants, whose daily it was to look out for attacks upon exposed settlements, was to look out for attacks upon exposed settlements, on the residence and the may and to prove the residence and the past free vertice attack the settlement at Ossawatomie. The free State country party to which Morey was attached cattack the settlement at Ossawstenie. The free State country party, to which Morey was attached returned o Ossawstenie, and the main body, supposing that the darger to the settlement was over, went back to Law-

remote.

The settlers at Oess watermin bad meany of them loft the place, because they were continually harraesed and their places. A Broedwary processor amond March of the places. A Broedwary processor amond March off, and his house was the reserve of a set of desperate characters, who were revive of steel bersies, depresate upon core fields, and commit any outrages upon free brain of the their hearts out." This gauge has also been he cleen up, and White, an old man, and threatened vergeance. Owing to threats and anyequaces, the settlers had generally taken un quarters on quaker hill, three or four mites distinct, and haved in tents and vargues, rouly tomove at a moment's warning, and not easily found or attacked. There were, at the time of the attack on Oessawatomic, but about forty for men, including the secontage party who had returned there. The day previous, a man assmed Hughes, who had some time previously removed to Peeris, a pro-slavery settle ment, on account of the troubles, returned to oessawatomic with maning and effects, and said that all troubles were now settle, and there would be no more difficulty. At the same time the mails, which had been discentinued, again strived and detarted, and the proculse of pouce secund to be confirmed. The free State men were consequently relaxed of their prond, and having been without rest the preceding nights, sient in security. In the morning, about only break, they were surprised to see the hill overlooking the town occupies by an army of between three and furn bundered one, nearly all mounted, and having one field piece with deem. The altern being given, the forty-live of the specific of the sons of a prominent free State man, named Brown, who, who it has been position. The state of the sons of a prominent free State man, named Brown, who, when in his sing agoines, was mangled by having a gun thrust into his nouts. It was supposed that the "out mas Brown," has every care to be remained to be included to him. He said that he was a pricoper, and the remained to h

lature, they would never give up their opposition. They were condemned to banishment from the farritory, and were accordingly taken to the river, at Kansas City, by a forced march, and put on board the Polar Star. Their names, and such a description as is given for a passport in foreign coutries taken, and the assurance given that if they were again found in Kansas, they should sudder death. At St. Lovis they were permitted to take their own coorse. Mr. Morey has arrived home; and any one who is skeptical in regard to the evils that afflet the devoted free State settlers in Kansas, may find full confirmation of all the reports given from the lips. He is now settlering from chills and fever. In the battle, a spent back shot struck him in the side, but did him no particular harm.

On the boat with the four banished men, were a Mr. Martin and family who had kept a hotel at West Polat, Mo., and were ordered by the pro-slavery men to leave, because they were suspected of not being "sound on the poole."

As evidence that the free State men have some pluck, we may state that on the Polar Star was a scamp who had been taken by the pro-slavery forces while roaming on the prairie near Ossawatemid. When in camp he avowed the uthoust barred towards abolitionists," and said be would about the first one he saw, if he only had a gun. A weapon was given him, and he was told to shoot one of the four prisoners. He had not the course to de it, and the pro-slavery commander deemed him a doubtful character, and each him of out of the Territory. One boat he was treated with great indignity by the free-State men, who despise a man that is not willing to stand, up to the him, an one wife or the other, wholever be the consequences to himself.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 11.]

The latest we have from the Territory, are the follow-

up to the line, on one side or the other, wholever be the consequences to himself.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 11.]

The latest we have from the Territory, are the following items, furnished by the Jefferson Chy Inquirer, by the efficient of the atentic Guioni—

A party of one hundred and fifty of Lane's men, under command of a man of the name of Stowell, entered Tecumesh, on Taureday, 4th, and completely sacked the town of all the provisions and clothing it countined. When our informant left, they were still at work plundering the town.

On Tuesday, 2d, McKinney's whole train was captured by a party, headed by the notorious Brown in person, who was not killed at Ossawatomic, as before reported. Judge Lecompte, who is not now at the fort, had issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory to arrest Langmand other sgitators.

See Switch has likewise insued orders to Col. Control

Judge Lecompte, who is not now at the fort, had issued an order to the Marshal of the Territory to arrest Lane and other agitators.

Geo. Smith has likewise issued orders to Col. Cook, commanding fourteen companies at Fort Edey, to give every assistance and aid to the Marshal in the execution of this wit.

On Tucaday the Keystone arrived at Glasgow, with Gov. Geory on board, who was received with a salute frem cancon on abore. The gun was afterwards taken on board, in charge of a company of one hundred men, armed for Kaness, from Glasgow.

Gov. Shannon had a short interview with Gov. Geory, on board the Keystone, while tying alongside.

In addition to the above, we received intelligence yeared to be above, we received intelligence yeared to the received in the ferritory wrening, by a gentleman who came down the Missouri river on the stoemer Australia, which out reached Jellerson City from above yesterday morning, that affairs in the ferritory were unchanged. The pro-shavery forces had been quarrelling among themselves, and were almost entirely dabanded.

Lane was growing very bold and insulting, and had facetiously sent word to the people of Westport and Independence, that in a tew days he would be "down aed take breaklast with them." I sevenworth was desoiated as the translated with them." I sevenworth was desoiated as the restrict closed, dweltings deserted, and business on tirely susponded.

There were rumors in the city last evening, that a government despatch had passed through on its way to washingten, conveying intelligence of a fight between the government troops, under Smith, and Lane's forces tut we could learn nothing reliable, and have ne conficence in its truthiumess.

Bursting Of the Bio Gun.—At St. Louis, on the

BURSTING OF THE BIG GUR.—At St. Louis, on the id instact, while Mr. Dimick was experimenting on his newly invented rine cannon, it exploded, breaking late nine pieces. The gun weighed 7,838 pounds, and was made of fine malicable iron. The front part of the gan, about five feet in length, blow away from the breech, the latter blowing into eight fragments. Some of these, weighing five hundred pounds, were thrown to ward from two to three huncred feet, and projected into the air from forty to fity feet. But the most singular part of the story remains to be told. The ball, which weighed eighteen pounds, was thrown to nearly the elevation which it would have reached had the bursting not taken place, atriking the ground at about 15,000 or 16,000 yards. It is to be regretted that the accident occurred whee it did. The power and greatness of the invention were not fully demonstrated. Mr. I'mnick, no doubt, will have another gun made, ant, if possible, of better metal.—St. Louis Democrat.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—A boiler in the standard tory of Parker & Perkins, in Mernien, Ch., emploded on the 11th inst., injuring five or six men so severely that three of them, named Henry Clark, Patrick O'Neil and Andrew Phippen, died on the 12th—the others will pro-